EUROPE.

ITALY.

THE PROPOSED CONFERENCE ON THE ROMAN QUESTION-NOTES FROM THE FRENCH AND ITALIAN GOVERNMENTS.

ment has issued a second note in regard to the proposed Conference on the Roman question. In this note even the third-rate Powers of Europe are called to participate. It is thought that none of them will

FLORENCE, Nov. 11-Evening.-The Government of Italy, which is hostile to the projected Conference, has sent a note to the European Powers, in order to enable them to decide against the necessity of any Conference whatever. In this note the Roman question is discussed from an Italian stand-point. The details, however, have not transpired.

THE FRENCH TROOPS RECALLED. Paris, Nov. 12 .- The Monitcur, in its official column to-day, announces that the Emperor, seeing that Italy is resolved to do her duty and fulfill all her obligations under the September Convention, has withdrawn the French troops from the City of Rome and other parts of the Papal territory to Cevita

THE MINISTRY COMPLETE.

FLORENCE, Nov. 12.-Rear-Admiral Provana del Sabbione has been appointed Minister of the Marine. and his acceptance of the post completes the Ca binet of Gen. Minebrea. MENABREA ON THE TEMPORAL POWER OF THE

Evening.-The Gazetta published the text of a diplomatic note from Prime Minister Menabrea, which declares that the suppression of the temporal power of the Pope is indispensable to the maintenance of good relations between Italy and France.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE REDUCTION. An important error having appeared in one paragraph of our telegram, yesterday, announcing the Cable modifications, we republish that portion of it corrected to be read, as follows: "No extra charge for messages in code consisting of plain words; but messages in cipher-that is to say, messages in numerals or in letters of the alphabet, not being any known or dictionary words, or names of places, ships, persons, &c., are to be charged for the first ten ciphers or letters, \$25; for each additional cipher or

ANOTHER RIOT.

LONDON, Nov. 12 .- A serious riot is reported in Oxford, and troops have been ordered there to put it

Evening .- The measures taken to suppress the disturbance in Oxford to-day were effective, and the

THE VENIAN TRIALS-HALPIN FOUND GUILTY. DUBLIN, Nov. 12-Evening .- The trial of Halpin before the Special Commission was concluded to-day. The jury brought in a verdict of guilty of treason and felony. The prisoner throughout his trial has maintained his claim of American citizenship. The The Court has not yet pronounced his sentence.

SENTENCES OF THE MANCHESTER RIOTERS. MANCHESTER, Nov. 12-Evening.-The prisoners Roberts, Featherstone, and Gould, were brought up before the Commission to-day, and were each sentenced to five years imprisonment. All the indictments having been disposed of the Special Commis sion for the trial of the Manchester rioters was dis-

FRANCE.

CHANGES IN THE MINISTRY. PARIS, Nov. 12-Midnight .- The report of the resignation of the Marquis de la Valette, Minister of State for the Interior, is confirmed. The Emperor has appointed M. Pinaret his successor. M. Pierre Magne has also been appointed Minister of Finance. Don Macedo, Minister of Brazil to France, died to-day.

A DEPUTY SENTENCED TO TWO YEARS' IMPRIS-

BERLIN, Nov. 11 .- Herr Twesten, a Prussian De puty, has been tried and sentenced to two years' imprisonment, for remarks on the judiciary made by

PORTUGAL. ADMIRAL FARRAGUT.

LISBON, Nov. 11 .- It is understood that the United States fleet under the command of Admiral Farragut, now lying in this harbor, will not sail for some time to come, the Admiral baving determined to prolong his stay in this port.

SWITZERLAND. POSTAL TREATY WITH THE UNITED STATES. BERNE, Nov. 12 .- The Swiss Council has approved the new postal treaty negotiated with the United

States of America. HONDURAS. NEW INTEROCEANIC RAILWAY.

LONDON, Nov. 11-Noon.-A loan of £1,000,000 sterling to the Honduras Railway has been introduced in the market here. This loan looks to the construction of a railway through Honduras, C. A., from Porto Cabello, on the Atlantic, to the Gulf of Fansea, on the Pacific, the surveys of which were made under the old Squiers grant, about eight years ago, by a party of English engineers. The proposed route is about 250 miles long, and the cost of construction will be about £6,000 per mile.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 11-Noon.-The ship Melbourne, tom Archangel for Boston, is at Cork in a leaking con-

from Archangel for Boston, is at Cork in a leaking condition.

Nov. 12—Noon.—The steamship City of Paris, Capt. Kennedy, from New-York on the 2d inst., arrived here this forenoon.

Londonderny, Nov. 11.—The Anchor Line steamship United Kingdom, Capt. Smith, which left New-York Oct. 26. arrived at Moville to-day, and sailed for the Clyde.

Brass., Nov. 12—Noon.—The steamship Ville de Paris, Capt. Surmon, from New-York on the 2d inst., arrived here this morning en route to Havre.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

London, Nov. 11—Noon.—Consols for money, 945; United States Five-Twenty bonds, 70 15-16; Illinois Central Railway shares, 892; Eric Railway shares, 462. No advices have yet been received of the prices of American securities in the New-York market.

Afternoon.—Consols for money, 94 7-16; United States Five-Twenty bonds, 70 15-16. Illinois Central Railway shares, 825; Eric Railway shares, 462.

Evening.—If Reuters telegrams of the prices of American securieties and the quotation of gold in the New-York Market have come to hand, he has not not yet furnished them to the public. In the absence of such advices the prices of American securities remain as already reported. Consuls for money are quoted at this hour at 945. Whale Oil has advanced to £39 # 292 gallons.

Nov. 12—Noon.—The public are still without advices from Reuter's agency of the prices of American securities, and the quotations of gold in the New-York market. Consols for money, 945; United States Five-Twenty bonds, 71; Illinois Central Railway shares, 595; Eric Railway shares, 463.

Afternoon.—Consols steady at 942 for money. Five-

Consols for money, 94; United States Five-Twenty bonds, 71; Illinois Central Railway shares, 83; Eric Railway shares, 84.

Afternoon.—Consols steady at 94; for money. Five-Twenties are dull, and have declined i, being queted at 76. Illinois and Eric shares unchanged.

Evening.—Consols closed at 94 9-16 for money. No advices have yet been received by Atlantic Cable, and in their absence the following quotations are given without knowledge of the condition of the New-York market: United States Five-twenty bonds, 70.16-16; Illinois Central Railway shares, 84; Eric Railway shares, 47.

Frankfort, Nov. 11—Noon.—United States Five-Twenties for the issue of 1862, 76;

ties for the issue of 1862, 764.

Afternoon.—United States Five-Twenties for the issue of 1862, 764. og. - United States Five-Twenties for the issue of

12-Noon.-United States Five-Twenties for the issue of 1862, 76‡. Evening.—United States bonds are quoted at 76‡ for the

Evening.—United States bonds are quoted at 76½ for the Issue of 1862.

Liverpool, Nov. 11—Noon.—Cotton opened quiet, but at steady prices. The estimated sales to-day are 10,000 bales. Middling Uplands, 8 11-194.; Middling Orleans, 9 1-194. Corn, 48½ 9 quarter for Mixed Westers. Wheat, 17/ per cental for White Californin, and 13/9 for No. 1 Red Milwaukee. Barley, 8/4 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ 6 \$\text{ for American.}\$ Oats, 3/11 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ 45 \$\text{ for For American.}\$ Pork, 72 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ 200 \$\text{ for For Extra Prime Mess. Pork, 72 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ 200 \$\text{ for Extra Prime Mess. Pork, 72 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ 200 \$\text{ for Extra Prime Mess.}\$ Pork, 72 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ 200 \$\text{ for Extra Prime Mess.}\$ Pork, 72 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ 200 \$\text{ for Extra Prime Mess.}\$ Cheese, 53/6 \$\text{ cut for the highest runge of fine. Bacon, 62} \$\text{ cut for Cumberland Cut. No. 12} \$\text{ Duteb Standard Sugar, 26/6.}\$ Rosin, 8/3 for common \$\text{ in the Standard Sugar, 26/6.}\$

mington, and 12/ for fipe Pale. Turpentine, 27/ \$\P\$\$ cwt. Petroleum—Spirits nominal at 2/ \$\P\$\$ gallon, and Refined at 1/5. Tallow, 44/6 per cwt. for American.

Afternoon—Cotton dull and unchanged. No. 1 Milwaukee Red Wheat advanced to 13/10 \$\P\$\$ cental. Cheese advanced to M/ \$\P\$\$ cwt. for the highest range of fine. No changes in other articles since the noon dispatch.

Evening—Cotton is dull and Middling Orleans has declined to 9d. \$\P\$\$ is. The other markets are without change. November 12—Noon.—Cotton dull. The estimated sales to-day are 8,000 bales. Middling Uplands, 811-16d; Middling Orleans, 9d. Corn, 48/9. Wheat, 17/ for White California, and 13/10 for No. 1 Milwankee Red. Barley, 5/4. Oats, 3/11. Pens, 50/. No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar, 26/6. Rosin, 8/3 for Common Wilmington, and 12/ for fine Pale. Tallow, 44/6. Spirits Turpentine, 27. Petroleum—Spirits neminal at 2/; Refined, 1/5. Cloverseed, 39/. Provisions—Beef, 105/. Pork, 72/. Lard, 52/6. Cheese, 54/. Bacon, 52/.

Afternoon—The Cotton market continues dull, but one.

—Beef, 105). Pork, 72]. Lard, 52/6. Cheese, 54/. Bacon, 52/.

Afternoon.—The Cotton market continues dull, but quotations are unchanged at this hour. The advices from Manchester to day continue to be unfavorable. The market for goods and yarns was heavy, with a declining tendency. Wheat is firm at 17/ for California White, and 13/10 for Red Western. Corn—New Mixed Western steady at 48/9 per quarter. There is no change to report in the Provision and Produce markets.

Evening.—The Cotton market closed heavy and declining, under the influence of the unfavorable reports from Manchester. The following are the authorized closing quotations: Middling Uplands, 83d. Middling Orleans, 84d. The sales of the day foot up 8,000 bales. Breadstuffs, Provisions, and Produce markets entirely unchanged. Sugar firm at 26/6 for No. 12 D. S.

LONDON, Nov. 11—Noon.—Calcutta Linseed, 68/6 \$\Pi\$ imperial quarter. Lanseed Oil, £11 \$\Pi\$ tun for thin Oblong. Sperm Oil, £114 \$\Pi\$ tun.

Afternoon.—Linseed Cakes have advanced to £11 5/\$\Pi\$ tun for thin Oblong, and Linseed Oil has declined to £40 10/\$\Pi\$ tun. Cloverseed is quoted at 39/ for No. 1 American Red. All other articles are as quoted in the noon dispatch.

Nov. 12—Noon.—Linseed Cakes. £11 5/\$. Calcutta Linseed.

patch. Nov. 12—Foon.—Linseed Cakes, £11 5/. Calcutta Lin-seed, 68/6. Linseed Oil, £40 10/. Whale Oil, £39. Sperm ANTWERF, Nov. 11.—Petroleum, 472 francs for Standard White. Nov. 12-Noon.-Petroleum, 47; francs for Standard White. white. Evening.—Petroleum—The market is dull; Standard White is quoted at 47 france 50 centimes.

BY STEAMSHIP.

The steamship Scotia, from Liverpool Nov. 2, arrived here yesterday.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE REFORM LEAGUE. A meeting of the Reform League was held on the 30th of October, when letters were read from The

O'Donohue, Mr. Beales, and Baxter Langley. The O'Donohne, M. P., thanked the League for their sympathy with Ireland, and with the Irishmen whe were

sympathy with Ireland, and with the Irishmen whe were working for the generation of that country; he said he would advise Irishmen to co-operate with the League, but that he looked upon the League as having been influenced by a misconception of fact, and misdirected enthusiasm when it got up the Garibaldi movement.

Mr. Beales, M. A., explained his former letter; he was in favor of agitating for Irish Reform, but opposed to physical force. To oppose misgovernment and oppression by arms may become a sacred duty; but not, in my opinion, until less violent means have been all tried and failed. From that opinion I shall never swerve—nothing but absolute necessity can to my mind justify the having recourse to the arbitrament of civil war.

Mr. Baxter Langley in his communication intimated that if the Fenian element predominate in the Council of the League, he must withdraw his support.

Mr. Mantle made a speech counselling the League to abide by its moral-force doctrine. A warm discussion ensued. Mr. Mantle advised the League to pass a resolution discountenancing secret associations and assassination.

Mr. Guedalla moved as an amendment "that the Council

cil never having recommended resorting to physical force should stand or fall by its past career and by its responsi-ble manifestoes." The meeting adjourned without taking

should stand or fall by its past career and by its responsible manifestees." The meeting adjourned without taking any action.

On the evening of the 1st of November the Council met again. The Chairman said that he presumed, in consequence of the sympathy expressed for Fenianism, Mr. Thomas Hughes, M. P., had publicly announced his withdrawal from the League. Mr. Hughes, he said, retured some time ago because he was opposed to the League on the question of the ballot and the representation of minorifies, but had then expressed his desire to retire quietly. The discussion upon the Guedalla amendment was resumed, and after a very warm debate the anti-Fenian element carried the following resolution by a very small majority: "That this Council emphatically and indignantly repudiates any sympathy with assassination or secret organization for political objects, and, in proof of such assertion, refers with confidence to its past career and its official manifestoes."

THE ASYSSIMAN EXPEDITION—LETTERS FROM TWO OF THE CAPTIVES.

Advices from Bombay to the 14th of October are at hand. The advance brigade of the Abyssimian field force under Col. Field of the 10th Native Infantry, left Bombay for Massowath on the 7th inst. Her Majesty's ship Tofillite (I) is to assist in landing the troops and stores. A depot will be established at Massowath, and the advance brigade will probably march 60 miles into the Interior of the country. Up to the 12th of October 25 vessels had been chartered for transport service by the Bombay Government. The Scinde brigade of the Abyssinian force will leave Kurrachee about the 26th of October. Eighteen hundred mules have been bought in the Punjab for ser-

hundred mules have been bought in the Punjab for service in Abyssinia.

The telegraph department in Calcutta has been instructed to furnish the Abyssinian Expedition with materials for creating and working 450 miles of telegraph.

A letter from the Kev. H. A. Stein, one of the captives, addressed to his wife in England, had arrived. It is dated Magdala, Sept. 7. In it he details the atrocities which the King has committed, and which have been already published, and states that he trusts no small force of the English which may be sent out will fall into the King's hands, for that his thirst of blood is so great that they will assuredly perish.

will assuredly perish.

A letter from Mr. Rossane has been published, in which he says that King Theodore, speaking of an Euglish ex-pedition, said: "Let them come; they shall see that I am not a woman or a coward."

not a woman or a coward."

The first of the Fenian Itrials at Manchester ended on Friday, Nov. 1. The jury, after one hour and 20 minutes consideration, returned a verdiet of guilty against all the prisoners charged with murder. Allen spoke at some length before sentence was passed upon him, vindicating his conduct, but expressing regret at Brett's death. Larkin, Gould, and Shore also spoke. McGuire protested his innocence, declaring that he was not even present when the van was attacked. They were all sentenced to death. Before leaving the dock they shook hands with their counsel.

CIRCULAR OF THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT. Gen. Menabrea has addressed the following circular to the Italian diplomatic agents abroad, dated

Gen. Memabrea has addressed the following circular to the Halian diplomatic agents abroad, dated Oct. 30:

"The September Convention, in stipulating upon the one hand the evacuation of the Pontifical territory by the French troops, imposed at the same time upon Haly obligations which are heavy and very difficult of fulfillment. We, however, accepted them with the sincere and absolute desire to use every effort to secure their being observed. Contrary to the laws, and notwithstanding the reiterated declarations of the Government, several bands have succeeded in penetrating into the provinces of the Pontifical States by cluding the surveillance of the troops. But, in consequence of the topographical configuration of the territory, the considerable extent of the limit of the reiter of the topographical configuration of the territory, the considerable extent of the limit of the contracting Powers when they are considerable extent of the interest of the matter did not certainly escape the penetration and perspleacity of the high contracting Powers when they signed the Convenion. It will be remembered that the term fixed for the execution of this arrangement was precisely established at a time when a conclination might have taken place between the Holy See and Haly, or at least a modula evicencial might have been arrived at between adjoining Governments which would have rendered reciprocal relations possible. This hope has been deceived, not, indeed, because the Government of the King omitted aught which could have tended toward the attainment of this aim, but because it always met with reastance from the Holy See, and even sometimes was censured for having promulgated necessary laws. It is, therefore, not surprising if the crusts which we regret has now taken place. The Government of the Emperor in a document published in the Monitory declared that the intervention of the French troops had no object of any hostile character toward that, and that the Imperial Government did not intend by any means to renew an occupat

cal position with that of the other contracting Power, and thus be able to open fresh negotiations on a footing of perfect equality. Let us form earnest vows that these mediations may lead to a definitive solution, which, while satisfying the legitimate national aspirations, may at the same time secure to the Chief of the Church the dignity and independence necessary for the accomplishment of its divine mission."

The Official Gazette, Florence, Oct. 3:, says:

The Official Gazette, Florence, Oct. 3:, says:

"Our troops crossed the Pontifical frontier yesterday. Consciousness of the National dignity and the duty of maintaining the great principles of order and liberty imperatively counseled the resolution to take this step. The September Convention obliges in the same degree both the centracting parlies, and imposes upon both of them the same obligations. The King's Government could not avoid such obligations, and it therefore hopes that the French Government will see in this resolution a proof of the firm and loyal intentions of the Italian Government will see in this resolution a proof of the firm and loyal intentions of the Italian government and of its sincere desire to do all in its power to smooth away the present difficulties. The Imperial Government knows that wherever the Italian flag may wave it is the guardian of order and of the observance of all great principles. The population welcome our troops with an enthusiasm above suspicion—our troops who have not been sent to take part in civil conflicts, nor to provoke a regrettable misfortune, but to render homage to the principles which were the origin of our regeneration, and which form the essence of our national tradition. The population comprehends that the presence of our troops is a guarantee for the observance of these principles, and that while their rights and safety remains protected the question of their destinies remain assured. We have confidence that this resolution on the part of the King's Government will persuade Gen. Garibaldi not to persist in increasing the present serious difficulties, but to aid in the pacification snade Gen. Garibaldi not to persist in increasing the present serious difficulties, but to aid in the pacification of the country and in the settlement of the Roman ques-tion, which would then find a more easy solution." THE PAPAL ENCYCLICAL.

The Roman Journal of the 26th uit. publishes the text of the Papal Encyclical lately referred to in a telegram. The following is a translation of the portion relating to

"Venerable brethren, health and apostolic benediction! Cast your eyes around you, venerable brethren, and you will see and deeply deplore with us the detestable abominations which now chiefly desolate unhappy Italy. As for us, we most humbly adore the impenetrable judgment of God, who has been pleased that we should hive at this sorrowful period, when, by acts of a few men, and notably of those who govern and direct public affairs in most unhappy Italy, the venerable commandments of God and the laws of the Holy Church are utterly despised, and impiety uplifts its head unpunished, and triumphs. Hence all the inquities, all the evils, and the injuries we behold with the utmost grief of our soul. Hence these numerous arrays of men who walk in impiety, serving under the standard of Satan, upon whose front is written "lies." Turning their mouths against Heaven they blasphene God, soil and despise all that is sacred, and treading under foot all Divine and human laws breather hat converse like represents worker. piety, serving under the standard of Satan, upon whose front is written "lies." Turning their mouths against Heaven they biaspheme God, soit and despise all that is sacred, and treading under foot all Divine and human laws, breathe but carnage like rapacious wolves, losing their souls by the great sins, carrying away by violence the goods of others, afflicting the feeble and poor, increasing the number of unhappy widows and orphans, and in the corruption of their hearts shamefully satiating themselves with bad passions, to the great injury of society itself. It is by this race of lost men that we are now surrounded, venerable brethren. Actuated by a spirit altogether diabolic these men desire to unfold the standard of lies even in our beloved city, near the chair of St. Peter, the center of truth and catholic unity. And the chiefs of the Piedmontese Government, who ought to repress such men, do not blush to support them with all their zeal, to give them arms and all necessaries, and to pave for them the ways othe city. But let them tremble, although placed at the supreme head of a civil power, for by this perverse conduct they come under the weight of ecclesiastical chastisement and censure. And though in the humility of our heart we do not cease to pray, and with all our might supplicate God, rich in mercy, that He may bring these unfortunate men to a salutary penitence and into the right path of justice, religion, and piety, we cannot be silent on the grave dangers to which we are exposed in this dark hour. We await with an entirely tranquit mind the course of events, whether they be brought about by deceit, by calumny, by treachery, and criminal falsehood, for we place all our hope and all our criminal falsehood, for we place all our hope and all our confidence in God, the anthor of our salvation, who is our stay and our courage in all our tribulations, who does not suffer that those who trust in Him should be confounded, who discovers the snares of the wicked and breaks the strength of sinners. In the meant

BRILLIANT FEAT OF MENOTTI GARIBALDI. The Italia gives the following account of a brilliant

The Balia gives the following account of a brilliant achievement of Menotif Garibaidi:

We learn by our advices from Isoletta, that Menotif Garibaidi, after beating the Pasal forces on the frontiers, hurried by a march of unheard of andacity to the hights of Pavoli, while his father marched on Rome from the opposite side. The Pontifical artillery at Monte Pincio and the chatean 8t. Ange opened a well-sustained fire against him, but without doing any mischief. Tumults recommenced in the city, and a superior artillery officer was the first to fall. Garibaidi advanced from the side of Tivoli to attack the city at the same time. The troops at Villetri and Frosinone were recalled to Rome by telegraph; those of Viterbo are for the moment cut off. The troops that entered Civita Vecchia after the fight at Borghetto are still there. Those who are not acquainted with the City of Rome cannot possibly understand the andacity of Menotti Garibaidi's march. It has few parallels in milltary history. The hights of Pavola consist of some hills of easy ascent between the Milvian bridge and the Porta del Popolo. These hights are little more than a mile from the Pincio promenade in the interior of Rome. But that is not all. They are defended by a bend of the Tiber, which can only be passed on that side by the Milvian bridge. On the other runs the Teverone, which can only be crossed upon two bridges. These three bridges were kept by strong detachments of the Papal soldiers. Menotti had then to cross one of them to command the walls of Rome. He ought clearly to be sure that his father would be shut up in a possition which it would not be easy to leave. On the Sth, 14th, and 15th June, 18te, the Italians achieved prodicies of valor on those hights, and heroically disputed their possession with the French.

The Reformer says that Velletri has voted by piebiscitum for incorporation with Italy by 4,07 votes. Not a lingle vote was recorded against the proposal. The population of Fresinone was about to vote by universal suffrage relative t

PRUSSIA.

THE ZOLLVEREIN. Oct. 31 was the day fixed for the exchange of the ratifications of the new Zollverein Treaty. Those of the Governments of Bayaria and Würtemburg did not arrive, but their dispatch to Berlin has been announced, and a few days delay has therefore been allowed.

ROTHSCHILD IN THE UTFER HOUSE.

Baron Rothschild of Frankfort, will, it is said, be nominated a member of the Upper House of the Prussian Diet, as a mark of the King's confidence.

THE ZOLLVEREIN.

The Politico-Economical Committee of the Chamber of Deputies has unanimously adopted a resolution recommending the Chamber to abide by its vote, unconditionally accepting the Zollverein Treaty, but, at the same time, out of consideration for the Upper House, to add a resolution expressing a hope that the Covernment would direct its efforts toward preventing Prassia from injuring, by her veto, Bavaria's economical raterests.

In accordance with this proposal of the Committee a resolution was adopted in the Chamber of Deputies, insisting upon the anoendificial scattering of the Zollverein treaty, but expressing confidence that Prussia, as the presiding Power, would not exercise her right of veto to the detriment of Bavaria's conjuncted that the Government did not object to the wording of the resolution, massmuch as Prussia had declared that the Government did not object to the wording of the resolution, inasmuch as Prussia had declared that she would only exercise her rights of veto when the prosperity or revenue of the Zollverein would otherwise be in danger.

The King of Bavaria insists upon the adoption of the treaty, and some of the members of the Upper House show signs of giving way.

The deputations which have arrived in Munich are about to address a joint petition to the King on the subject.

In refusing to entertain Prince Hohenlobe's proposal

about to address a joint perition to the Ring on the subject.

In refusing to entertain Prince Hobenlobe's proposal for Bavaria to exercise the right of veto over the decisions of the Customs Parliament and Federai Council the Prussian Government added that Prussia would only use her veto in cases of the most urgent necessity.

On the sist the Upper House agreed, by 35 to 13 votes, to the resolution of the Chamber of Deputies relative to the Treaty of the Zollverein and the suppression of the salt monopoly.

salt monopoly.

WURTEMBERG ALLIANCE WITH PRUSSIA.

In the Chamber of Deputies, Oct. 30, the Treaty of Alliance with Prussia was adopted by 35 against 32 votes. On the 31st, the Zollverein Treaty and the Salt-tax bill were adopted by 173 against 16 votes.

Most of the speakers on the subject gave as their reason for voting for the Treaty the impossibility of Würtemberg's maintaining an isolated attitude.

THE BRAZILS.

CAPTURE OF PILAR.

Dispatches from Rio Janeiro are to Oct. 9.
Intelligence received from the seat of war announces that the alhed forces have captured the Fortress of Pilar.
The peace proposals of President Lopez had been refused by the allies, but fresh propositions were expected. THE DANISH WEST INDIES.

DETAILS OF THE PROPOSED SALE TO THE UNITED STATES. WASHINGTON, Nov. 12 .- Various conflicting statements have been made in English and American newspapers as to the purchase by the United States of the Danish West Indies, and the price to be paid for them.

will be secured. M. De Bille, recently Secretary of the Danish Legation, is here, awaiting the result of the vote.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

REASSEMBLING OF THE CONVENTION-EULOGIES ON THE LATE DAVID L. SEYMOUR-THE RE-PUBLICAN CAUCUS DECIDES TO PUSH THE WORK OF THE CONVENTION TO COMPLE-TION.

BY YELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

ALBANY, Nov. 12 .- The Democratic members of the Convention held a caucus this morning, at which they decided to take no action, although they separated with an understanding that they should vote for an adjournment to May, 1868. The Republi can caucus this afternoon determined to proceed with the work of the Convention to its completion. At noon the Convention was called to order by the President, when the Hon. M. I. Townsend announced the death of his colleague, the Hon. David L. Seymour, Representative at Large on the Democratic ticket. Resolutions of respect to his memory were offered by Judge Parker of Albany, and adopted. Eloquent and touching eulogies were delivered by Messrs. Francis and Alvord (Reps.), and James Brooks, Erastus Brooks, and H. C. Murphy (Dems.) The Convention thereupon adjourned to Wednesday morning at 9 a. m.

Albany, N. Y., Nov. 12.—The Constitutional Convention met at 12 o'clock, noon, and was called to order by the Hon. William A. Wheeler, President. The journal of the last day's proceedings was read and approved.

approved.

Mr. MARTIN I. TOWNSEND (Rep., Rensselaer) announced in appropriate language the death of the Hon.
David L. Seymour of Rensselaer, a member of the Convention from the State at large.

Albanya offered vention from the State at large.
The Hon. AMASA J. PARKER (Dem., Albany) offered

the following:

Resolved, That this Convention learns with deep regret of the decease, since its last meeting, of the Hon. David L. Seymour, one of its most useful members, beloved for his personal virtues, and respected for his teleptical integrits.

talents and integrity.

Resolved, That in his death New-York has lost one of her ablest statesmen, the legal profession a learned jurist, the community one of its most upright citizens, and his friends one eminently worthy of their confidence and esteem.

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered upon the journal, and that a copy be sent to the family of the deceased, with the assurance of our earnest sympathy with the servences.

Resolved, That in respect to the servences of the servences of the servences.

hem in their bereavement.

Resolved, That in respect to the memory of the deeased this Convention do now adjourn.

After remarks by Messrs, John M. Francis, Jas. Brooks,
Chos. G. Alvord, Henry C. Murphy, and Erastus Brooks,
ulogistic of the deceased, the resolutions were adopted,
and the Convention adjourned to 9 o'clock to-morrow
exercing.

and the Convention adjourned to 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

When the President's hammer fell, the Hon. Ira Harris announced that there would be a caucus of the Republican members of the Convention in the Senate chamber at 4 o'clock p. m. The caucus will decide the vexed question of continuing this session of the Convention, or of adjourning until May of next year. The latter course is urged by the Democracy, who make all sorts of sweet promises on behalf of their majority in the next House of Assembly. They pledge themselves to supply all facilities of time and money. At present it is understood that the Courtoller (fortified by an opinion of the Attorney-General) will decline to expend any more of the \$20,000 appropriated by the last Legislature. Attorney-General Martindale bases his opinion upon the fact that the law required the submission of the new Constitution the law required the submission of the new Constitution at the election holden Nov. 5.

The following is a list of the delegates present at this



THE REPUBLICAN CAUCUS. At the Republican caucus this afternoon, 65 members were present. The utmost unanimity prevailed. A resolution was adopted to proceed with the revision of the Constitution. There were but three or four dissenting

A PRIZE FIGHT BROKEN UP - TWO HUNDRED ROUGHS ARRESTED.

Washington, Nov. 12 .- A large number of porting men, black and white, belonging in this city and in conveyances publicly advertised, to witness two separate prize fights at Fort Albany, Virginia, which is

separate prize fights at Fort Albany, Virginia, which is about two miles from Washington.

The white puglists were Bolster and McLaughlin, and the black fighters were Sorreil and Howie. The fight arranged between the two latter persons excited the most interest as it was to be the first of the kind between colored men. The crowd at Fort Albany were first disappointed at not witnessing a contest between the two white men, as the fight was declared "off" in consequence of the illness of McLaughlin, and the stakes were accordingly awarded to Bolster, who was on the ground. Sorrell, one of the black puglists, then went into the ring, but Bowle was not forthcoming. It was then reported that the latter would not appear, having been badly trained and fearing foul play. At this point the coucors of black and white men were startled by cries of "Police! police!" "The military are coming!" A stampede at once commenced, but too late for all the spectators to escape from the military, who formed a cordon around the fort, and with fixed bayonets and platols threatened death to every one who attempted to escape or break through the line. The number of persons cantured was about 200. The troops were Company sons cantured was about 200. The troops were company and pistols threatened death to every one who attempted to escape or break through the line. The number of persons captured was about 200. The troops were Company F of the 4th Artillery, who had been lying in the woods since daylight, waiting for the "roughs" to appear. The Sheriff of Alexandria County was also present with a police force from Alexandria County.

It is said that the scizure was made by direction of Gen. Schofield, who has declared that no more prize fights will be permitted to take place within his jurisdiction.

on. The latest intelligence from Fort Albany is that the

The latest intelligence from Fort Albany is that the Sheriff of Alexandria County paroled a number of prisoners to appear at his office during the day, and the military escorted the remaining 150 to Alexandria. Sorrell, one of the black puglists, was among the few who made good their escape from the military.

Later.—The attendants at the contemplated prize-fight who were arrested at Fort Albany to-day by United States troops and the civil authorities of Alexandria County, were, after reaching the city of Alexandria this afternoon, marched into the jail. About 20 blacks were among the number. The reading of the law was called for by one of the prisoners, by which it appeared that the Riot Act is required to be read before arrests can be made, which was not done in this case. Therefore the military and civil officers released the entire party after a course of lectures. Sorrell and Bolster, the two prizefighters, had previously made their escape—one by swimming the canal and the other by a flank movement overland.

SALE OF BLOODED STOCK.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 12.-A sale of blooded stock took place on A. Mailliard's place, near Bordentown stock took place on A. Mailliard's place, near Bordentown to-day. Large numbers of speculators and fancy stock dealers from New-York and Philadelphia were present. The prices obtained for all classes of animals were low at the commencement, but grew better as the weather, which had been stormy, cleared up, and more bidders arrived. Eight thorough-breds were sold, mostly of the Slosher pedigree. A filly, 2 years, by imported Eclipse, dam Priam, entered for the Derby and St. Legre of 1868, sold for only \$150. A bay colt, seven months, of the Revenue stock, \$550. Fifteen milch cows brought high figures, \$50 to \$200. Half-a-dozen yearlings went at fair rates; two bull calves at \$27.50 to \$47.50 each. went at fair rates; two bull calves at \$27.50 to \$47.50 cach, and 20 Spring lambs, 50 breeding ewes, Richardson's improved stock, at ordinary figures. A lot of 25 half breeds and trotters of 11 years and under sold at \$100 to \$675. The eight farm horses brought fair prices.

STEAMER COLLISION IN DELAWARE RIVER. STEAMER COLLISION IN DELAWARE RIVER.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 12.—Yesterday, about a mile above New-Castle, the steamboat Major Reybold, from Delaware City for Philadelphia, came in collision with the steamer Gen. Putnam, of the Light-house Department. The accident occurred about 10 o'clock in the morning, during a dense fog. The Putnam was from Wilmington, Del., bound to New-York. She immediately sunk in about four fathoms of water. The Captain of the Reybold states that he gave the signals at regular intervais, bot heard no response from the Putnam, whose captain and crew were brought to this port by the Reybold. The damage to the Reybold was very trifling.

CONTRACT FOR THE ST. LOUIS WATER-WORKS. ST. LOUIS, Nov. 12.—A contract was awarded to-day by the Board of Water Commissioners, to R. D. Wood & Co. of Philadelphia, to supply water-pipe and other castings for the new water-works here. The contract amounts to over \$1,250,000. Pittaburg, Clincinnati, Philadelphia, Philipsburg, N. J., and St. Louis competed for the contract.

EXECUTION AT WILKESBARRE, PA. WILKESBARRE, Pa., Nov. 12.-Neal Devany, young Irishman, was to-day executed for the murder of his wife in July last at Hazelton. Devany had formed an illicit intimacy with another woman and murdered his wife in order to marry the former. Devany made a full confession to his janor last night. The facts it con-

tains are similar to those developed at the trial. He says that after he shot his wife in the breast, she would have escaped had he not immediately grappled her and cut her throat. He maintains that he alone committed the deed. He assigns the cause of the crime to have been the keeping of company with other women. He now expresses great regret for doing it, hopes to be forgiven, and says he is prepared to die at any moment. He retired at \$\frac{2}{3}\cdot \text{clock}\$ hast night, sleeping soundly till 4 this morning. At noon Devany left his cell, accompanied by four Catholic clergmen. On the scaffold he confessed himself guilty and forgave the judge, jury and sheriff. At 1 o'clock the drop fell and the convict died almost instantly. Over 500 persons witnessed the execution. Twenty minutes later the body was cut down and delivered to the friends of the deceased for burial.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

LETTER FROM DR. ELISHA HARRIS.

The Registrar of Records writes encouragingly to the President of the Metropolitan Board of Health, this week, as follows: In the week that ended on Saturday, November 2, there were 357 deaths in New-York, and 161 in Brooklyn. The evidence of diminished mortality still continues, for in New-York the gain in favor of life amounts to 34 less deaths than in the corresponding week in the last four years. This gain is observed to be in the zymotic and tubercular causes of mortality. Infancy experienced a more decided gain than any other periods of life. But, favorable as this fact is, we know that now, as the inclement weather will shut up thousands of poor children in the stifling and poisoned air of unventilated tenements, an increase of infant nortality will inevitably follow. The contaglous maladies of childhood that are so fatal in the unhealthy homes in our cities demand the continuance of all the precautionary measures that medical experience can suggest. The chief of these sanitary precautions are so well known to be simply cleansing, dryness, and thorough ventilation, that these words cannot be too often repeated.

HEALTH OF HAVANA.

HAVANA, Nov. 12.—The sanitary condition of

THE TURF.

THE MEMPHIS RACES.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 12.—The attendance at the Memphis course to-day was again very large. The first race was for the Gayoso Heuse stake of \$400, heats free for all, and it was won by Malcolm in two straight heats; time, 1:504, 1:504. The second race was for the Association Purse of \$500, a two mile dash, free for all. Seven horses started, and the first heat was dead between Duke of Orleans and Victorine; time, 3:46. In a second trial, Duke of Orleans won in 3:482.

THE BALTIMORE RACES. THE MEMPHIS RACES.

THE BALTIMORE RACES.

THE BALTIMORE RACES.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 12.—The second day's races of the Fall season on the Herring Run Course came off to-day. The track was again in very bad condition, owing to the storm of the previous evening—so much so that the first race, a five-mile dash between Belle of Baltimore, Lucy, and Lizzie, was postponed until to-morrow. The second race was mile heats, best three in five, to harness, for \$250. There were three entries, kinadore, Lizzie, and Frank, and the race was won by the first-named in three straight heats. Time, 2:42, 2:46, 2:53.

OTTAWA, Nov. 12.—A movement is on foot in the Senate to petition the Imperial Parliament to make a change in the Constitution so as to provide for the election of the Speaker of the Senate by that body instead of the Crown. It is understood that the Government policy on the Militia question is to drill 100,000 men annually 25 days. Tals makes the Militia expenditure about \$3,000,000 per year. ESCAPE OF NOTED COUNTERFEITERS FROM JAIL.

TORONTO, Canada, Nov. 12.— Ulrich and Hareq, the two American counterfeiters, confined in jail here awaiting extradition, escaped this morning by breaking their cells. They have not yet been recaptured.

AT WHITEWATER, WIS.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 12.—A fire at Whitewater, Wis., on Sunday, burned the Mosier House and six adjoining buildings. The loss was \$30,000. COTTON PACTORY IN SAVANNAH, GA.
SAVANNAH, Ga., Nov. 12.—A cotton factory
with six adjoining houses was destroyed by fire here today. The loss is estimated at \$25,000, on which there is

INCENDIARISM INTERST-AVE.

Between 12 and 1 o'clock this morning Patrol-man Sheehan discovered a pile of burning kindling wood under the cellar staircase under Phineas Jacob's store, at No. 215 First-ave. The building is a tenement house, sheltering several families. Jacobs was imprisoned in the First-ave. Police Station. STABLE IN EAST ELEVENTH-ST. Mr. Henry Austruch's stable at No. 30 East deventh-st, was burned early this morning. Loss, \$300.

I.EAVENWORTH, Kansas, Nov. 12.—The proprietors of the Planters' House, at Platte City, Missouri, named Jenkins, was shot and instantly killed by a necro man this morning, who had been discharged for some misconduct. Five bundred dollars reward has been differed for the arrest of the murderer. In South Leaven-

offered for the arrest of the hurderer. In South Exerci-worth, this morning, a mulatto woman shot and instantly killed another woman, the ball entering her ear. Jealousy is supposed to have been the cause. PRAIRIE FIRES IN KANSAS AND MISSOURL ST. LOUIS, Nov. 12.—Accounts from different sections of Missouri and Kansas mention very serious losses to farmers from prairie fires. In some instances whole farms have been devastated, fences, barns, sheds, grain and hay stacks, orchards, and occasionally houses, being consumed. Many thousands of dollars' worth of property has been destroyed.

RUNNING CARS ON SUNDAY-DECISION OF THE PENNSYLVANIA SUPREME COURT.
From The Philadelphia Isquirer, Nov. II.
The decision of the majority of the Judges

PENNSYLVANIA SUPREME COURT.

The decision of the majority of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvama, stripped of all verbiage, amounts to a declaration that running cars on Sunday is punishable in no other manner than by prosecution for the amount of the penalty specified in the Act of 1794, against persons who follow their usual business and employment on the first day of the week. It is declared that the company which runs its cars cannot be proceeded against in equity, or made amenable to justice: that they, plaintiffs, have not cause for complaint of any tangible wrong, which is demoniced by the law, and have no greater remedles than other citizens, in consequence of the allegation that the noise of the cars going along the streets disturbs their meditations. The Court, in fact, suggests that the annoyance is mental, rather than actual, caused by the disagreeable effect it has upon their religious feelings. It is said that a nuisance, in order to be a subject of legal restraint, must be general, and so as to affect all persons. In this case, the conflicting affidavits of persons who lived in the same neighborhoods, some of whom averred that the running of the cars was an annoyance, and others who as strongly declared that it was not, rendered a decision in the face of such a controversy dangerous, because it could not be sustained by the weight of the evidence. The court also noticed the fact that the running of the cars was not averred to be a nuisance or cause of complaint, showing that the annoyance to the complainants was to their opinions, and not physically. Under such circumstances the court declared that it could not sustain the resort to equity proceedings or decreae an injunction. The court also noticed the fact that the running of the cars run on Sunday in the cities of Boston, New-York, Albany, Troy, Brooklyn, Hoboken, Jersey City, Baltimore, Nashville, Cincinnati and St. Louis, and said:

"It is not easy, therefore, to be reconciled to the belief that their running in the City of Philad

islable by fine. Justice Strong, who granted the original injunction, and Justice Agnew dissented from the opinion of the majority.

An important decision was also given in a collateral case, depending somewhat upon that of Sparhawk agt. the Union Passenger Railway Company. After the former had commenced proceedings, a person bought a share of stock in the Company, and thereupon filed a bill, alleging that, as a stockholder, the Company was injuring his interests by running its cars on Sunday. In answer by the Company, it was contended that this purchase was made by arrangement with the complainants in the other bill; that it was done in order to help them in the case, and for no other purpose than to try whether a stockholder of the Company might not have a right, which Sparhawk and others, strangers to the corporation, might not have, and others, strangers to the corporation, might not have a bona fide stockholder may have some right to ask au injunction, where a company is violating a law, but that in lineaction, where a company is violating a law, but that in lineaction, where a company is violating a law, but that in lineaction, where a company is violating a law, but that in lineaction, where a sempany is violating a law, but that in line is seen the whole arrangement appeared to be a contriviance to get an opinion from the court by one who they are the sunday cars were running, and therefore could not be injured by that conduct on the part therefore could not be injured by that conduct on the part the following the first stock after the Sunday cars were running, and therefore could not be injured by that conduct on the part the ladges except Justice Strong.

of the company. This opinion was content the judges except Justice Strong.

NEW BUILDINGS IN NEW-YORK.

Statistics on Mr. Macgregor's books, in the Department of Buildings, show that since the 1st of April Department of Buildings have been begun. Of these, 350 are about 1,000 buildings have been begun. Of these, 350 are completed, leaving 650 of various kinds new building, completed, leaving 650 of various kinds new buildings, completed, leaving 650 of various kinds new buildings, of This does not include buildings begun before the 1st of April. This exhibit shows a considerable increase over April. This exhibit shows a considerable increase over April. This exhibit shows a considerable increase over April. This will be 1864, 1379. In 1865, 1,179. In 1865,

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WASHINGTON.

THE TRIAL OF DAVIS-FINANCES OF THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT-THE CASE OF COL. BELGER-GEN. GILLMORE BEFORE THE ORD-NANCE COMMITTEE-RECEPTION OF THE CO-LOMBIAN MINISTER.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 12, 1867. Chief-Justice Chase left town this evening at 6 o'clock for Richmond, Va., to preside at the opening of the United States District Court to-morrow. He went via Alexandria, where he was met by Judge Underwood, who will accompany him to Richmond. The approaching session of the Court is merely an adjournment of the last term, and Mr. Davis will not be compelled to appear until the regular time set forth in his bail bonds, the 25th inst.

A paragraph published a few days ago, relative to the expenditures of the Post-Office Department, erroneously states that there will be a deficiency of \$2,500,000 upon the estimates of the expenses for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868. It is learned from the Department that there will not be a deficiency in thet year, but the receipts and expenses will come within the estimates and appropriations. The Report of the Postmaster-General, now in preparation, will show, however, a probable deficiency of over \$2,000,000 for the fiscal year 1869, based upon an estimate at the rate of 6 per cent of an increase of expenses for that year, which must result from the establishment of new routes, &c.

The counsel of Col. Belger to-day presented to the Secretary of War the order of the President revoking the order of Secretary Stanton, which dismissed Belger from the service. It was intimuted in the Department to the counsel that the order of revocation does not place! Belger in the army. Counsel argued that his client was dismissed by an order of the War Department: that that order is revoked and stands confessedly as if it never had been made; it was illegal when made; fiirst, because an award of acquittal was final and conclusive; second, because dismissal could only be made by the Presidedt in propria persona, it being the exercise of a quasi-judicial power; that the award of dismissal was based on the proceedings of a Court-Martial, thhe last act of which was to acquit the respondent; that the acquittal was precisely equal and equivalent to a law of the United States which should say, "Col. Jrmes Belger shall remain a Dieutenant-Colonel in the service;" that the President, by revoking the order, places the case on the ground that it would be on had there been no dismissal. It is not known what will be the final action of Gen. Grant in the premises. Gen. Gillmore was examined by the Ordnance

Committee to-day on the comparative merits of wrought and cast-iron guns. He thought the former would have much greater endurance than the latter if the welding were well done, which he said could be ascertained by the proof. Valuable evidence was also elicited from him as to the causes of the frequent bursting of heavy guns. The Committee will not meet again until the assembling of Con-Several Brooklyn politicians are in town looking

of the recent elections, preferring the claims of their party to a full share of the offices. Among those here is the Hon. Wm. E. Robinson. A successor to Callicott is what they are after particularly. Friends of Senator Guthrie are here seeking quarters for him during the approaching session of Con-

gress. It is therefore settled that Mr. Guthrie's

after the Federal patronage in that city, and in view

health is restored sufficiently to warrant his resuming his seat in the Senate. Senor Don Manuel Murillos was to-day introduced to the President, by the Secretary of State, and delivered his credentials as Envoy Extraordinary and

Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of Columbia. He made remarks upon the occasion, of which the following is a translation: Mr. President: I have the honor to deliver to you the letter which accredits me Envoy Extraordinary of the United States of Columbia, near Your Excellency, Chief Magnetrate of the great nation. My charge is simple and brief in consummation. It is limited to assuring Your Excellency that the withdrawal of the permanent lega-

Excellency that the withdrawal of the permanent legation, which my Government maintained at the Capitol,
does not imply the slightest alteration in the desire to
maintain and enlarge the friendly relations happily existing between the two Governments. And the rather
that I hear the order to express to Your Excellency that
the friendly and wisely fraternal policy of this Government carried out, especially during the past six years, in
its relations with the remainder of the nationalities of
this continent in affirming the principles, that each
one of them is sole judge and arbiter of its own
interests, has strengthened the respect and deference of our own people and their Government toward
their great country, and toward the upright magistrates who rule. Such policy, it seems to me
is now generally understood throughout America, and is
contributing powerfully to give stable forms to its governments, and in reality to the chloyment of civil and political liberty, upon which the good destinies of this continent must be developed. The President of Colombia is
one of those who have formed this appreciation, and dedesired I should come on a special mission of saintation
and fehicitation to you as well as to the Secretary of State,
for the happy results of this exaited and fraternal conduct. I have said.

To which the President replied as follows:

To which the President replied as follows:

Mr. Murillo—Sir? When you left us three years ago, it was to assume the Presidency of the Republic of Colombia. I know how well and faithfully you discharged that great trust, under many difficulties and embarrassments. I know toe how perfectly your administration flustrates the principles you have now set forth. I bid you a cordial welcome, therefore, to the United States, and am especially gratified in receiving you in the very high diplomatic character in which you are accredited by your Government. My only source of regret on the occasion is, that your sejourn in that character is limited. You may be assured, Mr. Murillo, that this Government has not at all misinterpreted the views of the United States of Columbia in the recent withdrawal of their legation at this Capitol. We read the causes of that withdrawal distinctly in political events of a purely domestic character, which were promptly made known to us by the Government of Columbia through the United States Legation at Bogota. In the decisions which the Gavernment and people of Columbia have most cordially accepted and concurred with the United States of America in affirming the principle that each one of the American mations is sole judge and arbiter of its own interests, and that all have one common paramount interest, which is the preservation and maintainance of Republican Governments, constantly directed by the popular will and conforming aiways to organize laws. Your Government is pleased to commend the policy which has been pursued by the United States in their relations with the other American nations during the last six years. I think I can assure you that this policy will be faithfally pursued hereafter. The American nation, by abstaining carefully from all dictation or interference with each other, and assidnously developing the resources with which a beneficent Providence has endowed them, will give the world unmistakable evidence of their confidence in the republican system, and their appreciati

The Postmaster-General to-day transmitted to the President, for his approval, two postal treaties, recently concluded between the United States and Switzerland, and the North German Union, including

The practise which has prevailed with certain parties of using for private purposes envelopes stamped with the signatures of Government officials, is to be terminated by the application of the legal penalties against offenders. Several instances of the violation of the statute have been brought to the attention of those officials, by the Post-Office Department.

Secretary Stanton is in town. He has had no mterview with Gen. Grant to-day, as erroneously reported. The Democrats are very lively all over city to-

night in holding ward meetings to arrange for the serenade to the President to-morrow evening. At a meeting last evening of the Fourth Ward Re publican Club of this city, a resolution indorsing Grant for the Presidency met with decided opposition, and was referred to a committee. General Grant is a resident of this ward.

of the Southern Confederacy, is in the city.

Stephen R. Mallory, late the Postmaster-General

A daughter, aged 2 years, of John Allen, Harfford, Conn., died on Sunday from eating cobalt, which had been used for killing flies.

Wm. F. Boshart, editor of The Troy Sunday Berald, was pretty soundly flogged on Monday by Wm. Congdon, for publishing an unauthorized notice of the mantitue of the latter a slater.